418-0500.

maintained in the public reference rooms (some reports are by law held confidential). The Library has on file Commission rules and regulations (phone, 202–418–0450). General information is also available through the Commission's fax-on-demand (phone, 202–418–2830).

In addition to the information available at the Commission, each

broadcasting station makes available for public reference certain information pertaining to the operation of the station, a current copy of the application filed for license, and nonconfidential reports filed with the Commission.

Publications The Office of Public Affairs distributes publications, public notices, and press releases. Phone, 202–

For further information, contact the Public Service Division, Federal Communications Commission, 445 Twelfth Street SW., Washington, DC 20554. Phone, 202–418–0200, or 888–522–5322. TTY, 202–418–2555, or 888–835–5322. Internet, http://www.fcc.gov/.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

550 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20429 Phone, 202–393–8400. Internet, http://www.fdic.gov/.

Board of Directors:

Chairman Vice Chairman *Directors:*

> (Comptroller of the Currency) (Director, Office of Thrift Supervision) Appointive Director

Officials

Deputy to the Chairman and Chief Operating Officer

Deputy to the Chairman Chief Financial Officer Deputy to the Vice Chairman

Deputy to the Director (Comptroller of the Currency)

Deputy to the Director (Office of Thrift Supervision)

Deputy to the Director (Appointive) Chief Information Officer

Executive Secretary
General Counsel

Director, Division of Administration Director, Division of Compliance and

Consumer Affairs

Director, Division of Finance

Director, Division of Information Resources Management

Director, Division of Insurance

Director, Division of Research and Statistics

Director, Division of Resolutions and

Receiverships

Director, Division of Supervision

Donna Tanoue Andrew C. Hove, Jr.

John D. Hawke, Jr. Ellen S. Seidman (vacancy)

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Jadine Nielsen Frederick S. Selby, *Acting* Robert W. Russell Thomas E. Zemke

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Opportunity Director, Office of Internal Control Management

Director, Office of Legislative Affairs Director, Office of Ombudsman

Inspector General

PHII BATTEY

VIJAY G. DESHPANDE, Acting

ROBERT M. CITTADINO, Acting

ALICE C. GOODMAN ARLEAS UPTON KEA GASTON L. GIANNI, JR.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation promotes and preserves public confidence in U.S. financial institutions by insuring bank and thrift deposits up to the legal limit of \$100,000; by periodically examining State-chartered banks that are not members of the Federal Reserve System for safety and soundness as well as compliance with consumer protection laws; and by liquidating assets of failed institutions to reimburse the insurance funds for the cost of failures.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) was established under the Banking Act of 1933 in response to numerous bank failures during the Great Depression. FDIC began insuring banks on January 1, 1934. Congress has increased the limit on deposit insurance five times since 1934, the most current level being \$100,000.

FDIC does not operate on funds appropriated by Congress. Its income is derived from insurance premiums on deposits held by insured banks and savings associations and from interest on the required investment of the premiums in U.S. Government securities. It also has authority to borrow from the Treasury up to \$30 billion for insurance

purposes.

Management of FDIC consists of a Board of Directors that includes the Chairman, Vice Chairman, and Appointive Director. The Comptroller of the Currency, whose office supervises federally chartered or national banks, and the Director of the Office of Thrift Supervision, which supervises federally or State-chartered savings associations, are also members of the Board. All five Board members are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, with no more than three being from the same political party.

Activities

FDIC insures about \$2.8 trillion of U.S. bank and thrift deposits. The insurance funds are composed of insurance

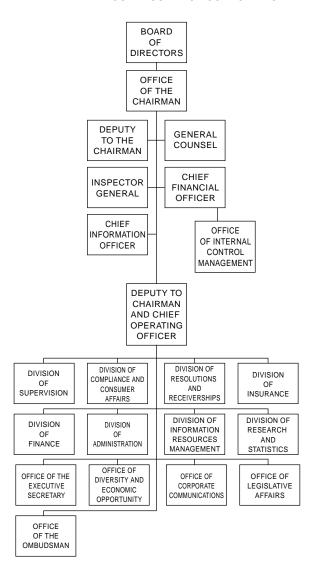
premiums paid by banks and savings associations and the interest on the investment of those premiums in U.S. Government securities, as required by law. Banks pay premiums to the Bank Insurance Fund (BIF), while savings associations pay premiums to the Savings Association Insurance Fund (SAIF). Premiums are determined by an institution's level of capitalization and potential risk to its insurance fund.

FDIC examines about 5,900 commercial and savings banks that are not members of the Federal Reserve System, called State-chartered nonmember banks. FDIC also has backup authority to examine other types of FDIC-insured institutions. The two types of examinations conducted are for safety and soundness, and for compliance with applicable consumer laws such as Truth in Lending, the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, and the Community Reinvestment Act. Examinations are performed on the institution's premises and off-site through computer data

analysis.

A failed bank or savings association is generally closed by its chartering authority, and FDIC is named receiver. FDIC is required to resolve the closed institution in a manner that is least costly to FDIC. Ordinarily, FDIC attempts to locate a healthy institution to acquire the failed entity. If an acquirer cannot be found, FDIC pays depositors the amount of their insured funds, usually by the next business day following the closing. Depositors with funds that exceed the

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION



insurance limit often receive an advance dividend, which is a portion of their uninsured funds that is determined by an estimate of the future proceeds from liquidating the failed institution's remaining assets. Depositors with funds in a failed institution that exceed the insurance limit receive a receivership certificate for those funds and partial payments of their uninsured funds as asset liquidation permits.

In addition to its insurance, supervisory, and liquidation responsibilities, FDIC performs other functions relating to State nonmember banks, including:

- —approval or disapproval of mergers, consolidations, and acquisitions where the resulting bank is an insured State nonmember;
- —approval or disapproval of a proposal by a bank to establish and operate a new branch, close an existing branch, or move its main office from one location to another;
- —issuance of enforcement actions, including cease-and-desist orders, for specific violations or practices requiring corrective action; and
- —review of changes in ownership or control of a bank.

Regional Offices—Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Region/Address	Telephone
Supervision/Compliance and Consumer Affairs.	
Atlanta, GA (Suite 1600, 1201 W. Peachtree St. NE., 30309) Boston, MA (15 Braintree Hill Office Park, Braintree, MA 02184) Chicago, IL (Suite 3600, 500 W. Monroe St., 60661) Dallas, TX (Suite 1900, 1910 Pacific Ave., 75201) Kansas City, MO (Suite 1500, 2345 Grand Ave., 64108) Memphis, TN (Suite 1900, 5100 Poplar Ave., 38137) New York, NY (19th Fl., 452 5th Ave., 10018) San Francisco, CA (Suite 2300, 25 Ecker St., 94105)	781–794–5500 312–382–7500 972–761–8475 816–234–8000 901–685–1603 212–704–1200
Resolutions and Receiverships.	
NORTHEAST (101 E. River Dr., E. Hartford, CT 06108)	860–291–4000 214–754–0098

Sources of Information

Consumer Information Information about deposit insurance and other consumer matters is available from the Division of Compliance and Consumer Affairs (DCA) at the same address or any regional office, or DCA's hotline, 800–934–3342. For a copy of a bank's quarterly Report of Condition, call 800–945–2186. E-mail, consumer@fdic.gov. General Inquiries Written requests for general information may be directed to the Office of Corporate Communications, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, 550 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20429.

Public Records Inquiries about the types of records available to the public, including records available under the Freedom of Information Act, should be directed to the Office of the Executive Secretary (phone, 202–898–3811) or any regional office.

Publications Publications, press releases, congressional testimony, directives to financial institutions, and other documents are available through the Public Information Center. Phone, 800–276–6003. E-mail, publicinfo@fdic.gov. Internet, http://www.fdic.gov/.

For further information, contact the Corporate Communications Office, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, 550 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20429. Phone, 202–898–6993. Internet, http://www.fdic.gov/.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

999 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20463 Phones: 202–694–1100; 800–424–9530 (toll-free)

Chairman Vice Chairman Commissioners

Staff Director General Counsel Inspector General Scott E. Thomas
Darryl R. Wold
Lee Ann Elliott, David M.
Mason, Danny L. McDonald,K
arl J. Sandstrom
James A. Pehrkon, *Acting*Lawrence M. Noble
Lynne A. McFarland

The Federal Election Commission has exclusive jurisdiction in the administration and civil enforcement of laws regulating the acquisition and expenditure of campaign funds to ensure compliance by participants in the Federal election campaign process. Its chief mission is to provide public disclosure of campaign finance activities and effect voluntary compliance by providing the public with information on the laws and regulations concerning campaign finance.

The Federal Election Commission is an independent agency established by section 309 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended (2 U.S.C. 437c). It is composed of six Commissioners appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The act also provides for three statutory officers—the Staff Director, the General Counsel, and the Inspector General—who are appointed by the Commission.

Activities

The Commission administers and enforces the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended (2 U.S.C. 431 et seq.), and the Revenue Act, as amended (26 U.S.C. 1 et seq.). These laws provide for the public funding of Presidential elections, public disclosure of the financial activities of political committees involved in Federal elections, and limitations and prohibitions on contributions and expenditures made to influence Federal elections (Presidency, Senate, and House of Representatives).

Public Funding of Presidential ElectionsThe Commission oversees the public financing of Presidential elections by

certifying Federal payments to primary candidates, general election nominees, and national nominating conventions. It also audits recipients of Federal funds and may require repayments to the U.S. Treasury if a committee makes nonqualified campaign expenditures. **Disclosure** The Commission ensures the public disclosure of the campaign finance activities reported by political committees supporting Federal candidates. Committee reports, filed regularly, disclose where campaign money comes from and how it is spent. The Commission places reports on the public record within 48 hours after they are received and computerizes the data contained in the reports.

Sources of Information

Clearinghouse on Election
Administration The Clearinghouse compiles and disseminates election administration information related to Federal elections. It also conducts independent contract studies on the administration of elections. For further information, call 202–694–1095, or 800–424–9530 (toll-free).
Congressional Affairs Office. This

Congressional Affairs Office This Office serves as primary liaison with